

House passes FSIS budget

The House Appropriations Committee has approved \$329.3 million in funds for USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service for fiscal year 1982.

Reports CNS, that figure is the full amount requested by the agency and \$17.14 million more than the service received in fiscal 1981.

In the report accompanying the appropriations bill, the committee lauded FSIS efforts to move away from a traditional inspection program for processed meat products toward a system of USDA-supervised voluntary quality control. The committee said this new inspection approach could save U.S. taxpayers between \$4.1 million and \$8.1 million in a five-year period. It encouraged the service to continue to emphasize those quality control principles.

The committee also left intact the agency's request for \$8.2 million to bolster its residue prevention, detec-

tion and control programs. The committee's report endorsed the service's plans for an intensified residue prevention, detection and control programs. The committee's report endorsed the service's plans for an intensified residue prevention, detection and control programs. The committee's report endorsed the service's plans for an intensified residue prevention, detection and control programs.

In its report on fiscal 1982 appropriations for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the committee again directed the FDA to hold in abeyance any proposal to restrict the subtherapeutic use of antibiotics in animal feed pending further research. The committee in past years has directed the FDA to research whether the widespread use of antibiotics in animals had reduced the efficacy of those drugs in treating human diseases.



CHAMPIONS—Oscar Nielsen (left) and Greg Nielsen, Nielsen Ranches of Merriman, Neb., received the grand championship in breeder profitability award from James Williamson, president of the Great Western Beef Expo, Sterling, Colo.

C.J. Frantz Longhorn Ranch Production Sale Monday, August 10, 1981

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Comments

The statistics revealed in the midyear cattle inventory report detailed in this week's Western Livestock Journal provide stockmen with a mixed bag of pluses and minuses. The report appears to confirm a firm that the number of feeder cattle available for placement are well below expectations.

This means that instead of a 4-5% increase in feeder cattle supplies this fall from a year ago, only a 1.5% increase can be expected.

As it turns out, the lack of cattle available for feedlot placement is weakened by cattle feeders' lack of desire for placement. The waning demand will probably limit feeder cattle price improvement. Despite the tighter supply of feeder cattle, especially yearlings, the loss of equity experienced by many lots during the last year has soured demand. A year ago, projections of \$30 cwt. fed prices abounded and feeder cattle demand was excellent. Now, the conservative outlook for fed prices has reduced feeder demand.

The report also revealed the calf crop for the first half of 1981 was up only 1%, also below expectations. Severe heat and drought conditions last summer apparently reduced the calving rate, decreasing the calf crop.

Feeder prices have declined steadily during the last four to five weeks. Average price of steer calves at eight major terminals dropped \$4.64 per cwt. during the last month. A medium frame, No. 1 feeder steer weighing 500-600 lb. sold at \$62 per cwt., basis Oklahoma City, July 28. Light-weight heifers dropped below \$60 at many markets.

Because of depressed feeder prices, there has been an increase in non-fed slaughter. Exceptional grazing conditions in many cow-calf areas is resulting in heavier feeder cattle, which lowers desirability and thus price.

Consequently, a large number of cattle weighing 400-600 lb. have been killed recently, and the trend is likely to continue. This does not mean that the cattle industry is rolling over and playing recession. Stockmen and feeders are slowly, if not all that surely, beginning to recognize that the cattle economy is undergoing a dramatic restructuring. How that change shakes-out will affect the overall inventory and price of cattle for years, and perhaps decades, to come.

Ag program bill cut larger than required

Conferees on the agricultural section of the Budget Reconciliation Bill recently completed action that would cut approximately \$700 million more than required for agriculture programs in fiscal year 1982, reports CNS.

The Conference Committee also voted on savings of \$3.234 billion for fiscal 1982, which was more than the \$2.521 billion required from agriculture for the reconciliation package goals.

For fiscal 1983, the Conference Committee cut \$3.837 billion, instead of the \$2.842 billion required in the bill. Cuts for fiscal 1984 also were above the required \$3.535 billion.

WLJ to host fall tour

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Here's your chance in announcing Western Livestock Journal's Fall Southwest Ranch Tour see page 4.

For more information on Western Livestock Journal's Fall Southwest Ranch Tour see page 4.

tionary ranching techniques and to gain an appreciation for our area of this country that is as diverse as the (Continued on page 11)

Beef industry names Steering Committee

The beef industry Steering Committee has begun an effort to achieve greater coordination and effectiveness in addressing all major problems and opportunities which affect industry profitability.

The committee, which held its first meeting this week in Kansas City, was established by representatives of 68 state and national organizations who attended the National Beef Forum last spring.

The Steering Committee was appointed by and is headed by J.W. "Bill" Swan, president of the National Cattlemen's Assn., and Jim Mullins, chairman of the Beef Industry Council of the National Live Stock & Meat

Board. The committee includes two cattlemen from each of seven geographical regions, plus representatives of eight related national organizations.

Swan and Mullins explained that basic objectives of the committee are to:

- Identify top priority problems which affect industry profitability.
- Identify the activities in which a united industry can most profitably invest its available funds.
- Explore all funding methods and sources—including check-offs, membership dues and assessments—and establish long range funding goals.
- Outline the strengths and services of involved organizations—with a goal

of attaining maximum effectiveness and eliminating any unnecessary duplication.

At the first meeting, the co-chairmen pointed out, the committee began consideration of and action on the listed objectives. The overall goal, they said, is "increased unity and coordination, in order to help overcome problems resulting from the segmentation of the beef industry, as compared with competing industries."

It was noted that current industry investments nationally—including NCA, check-off funds for the BIC,

the U.S. Meat Export Federation and meat packer activities in the beef area—total an estimated \$8 million annually. The planned BIC advertising program will bring the 1982 total to about \$16 million, or twice the current total.

The committee indicated that, in order to help meet industry problems outside as well as within the promotion area, there must be a strong industry informational program to show the need for increased fund-log of cooperating organizations. At the next meeting, the co-chairmen said, further consideration will be given to the need for additional support.

USDA's recent cattle inventory indicates the rebuilding phase of the cattle cycle as shown in USDA's recent cattle inventory report. The report showed "steers weighing 500 lb. and up" down 2% from last year, a surprise to most

analysts who were expecting a substantial increase. The calf crop, up only 1%, was also smaller than expected due to severe heat and drought conditions last summer, the analysts said. Earlier projections of a 4 to 5% increase in feeder cattle supplies this fall were cut to 1.5%.

Under the "expansion philosophy," said Ed Uvacek, Texas A&M Agricultural economist, the drop in the calving rate evident in the calf-crop figures was surprising. The calving rate in 1980 was 96% compared with 91% for 1981, he said.

The heavy cow slaughter during the second half of 1980 indicated there were hoot-related problems in the cow herd, Beall said.

The "steers 500 lb. and over" category was down 2% compared with a year ago, which was at the low end of analysts' expectations and was "surprising,"

the analysts said. After calculating the percentages of the steers weighing 500 lb. or more already on feed, Greg Schimkat, Victorio Co. analyst, said there are fewer yearling feeder cattle outside feedlots than a year ago.

Feeder cattle supplies the best of this year will be up only 1.5% from last year based on the report, said Bob Prince, analyst with the Western Livestock Marketing Information Project. Before the report, Prince had expected feeder cattle supplies this fall up 4 to 5% from last year. Supplies of calves will now be up 2.5%, he said.

There will be less pressure on feeder cattle prices this fall because of (Continued on page 11)

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USDA cattle inventory report shows rebuilding phase lags

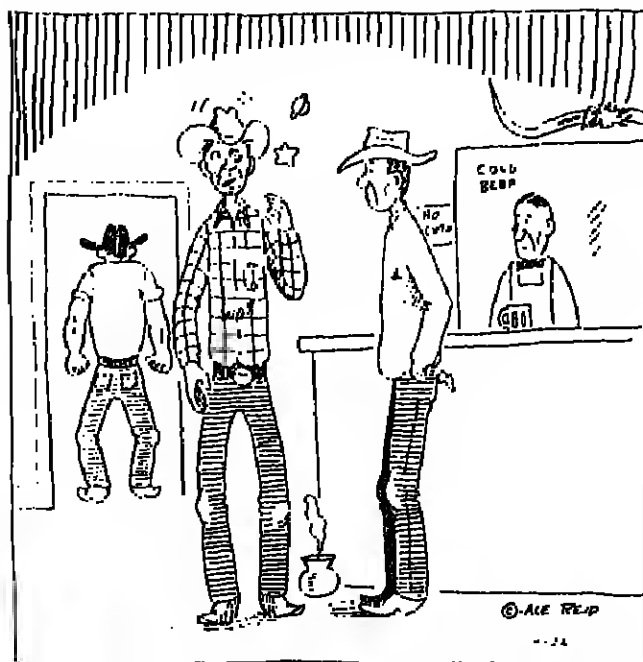
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NEWSPAPER (priority handling)

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"That lyin' dog! He said he was gonna knock me flat of my back—then hits me in the eye!"

Western Livestock Journal

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Feeders seeking federal ruling on electronic trading

Depending on the outcome of Federal District Court hearings in Dallas this fall, retailers and meat processors may be forced to use an electronic trading system for their meat purchases.

The Meat Price Investigators Assn. is hoping to tie the electronic marketing stipulation to the court's ruling or include it as part of possible settlement negotiations.

The association alleges that supermarkets and packers violated antitrust laws by buying cattle on a formula-traded basis, usually using the price reporting service known as the Yellow Sheet.

A federal appeals court ruled earlier that cattleman who could prove in detail that their cattle had been purchased by supermarkets on a formula-traded basis might be entitled to claim monetary damages against the supermarkets.

John cattle raiser Glen Frele said the only cattleman involved in the lawsuits who would be eligible to make such claims against retailers probably would be fat-cattle feeders.

"As far as we're concerned, we don't expect to have a problem," said Frele. "We only have to prove that packers use the Yellow Sheet in buying our cattle...We have a hundred buyers lined up who will testify to that."

Frele said that as yet, cattleman have not filed papers with the court outlining their demand that packers and retailers use electronic meat trading.

Coming Events

Aug. 14-15—American Buffalo Assn. Annual Convention, Aberdeen, S.D.
Aug. 18-23—Wyoming State Fair, Douglas, Wyo.
Aug. 17—North American Limousin Foundation National Jr. Heifer Show, Des Moines, Iowa

HORSE AUCTIONS

Aug. 8—Jones, Lukow & Villers Quarter Horse Production Sale, Hastings, Neb.
Aug. 18—Broken Spoke Ranch Quarter Horse Production Sale, Whitewater, Colo.

CATTLE AUCTIONS

Aug. 1—Helen's Rich Shimmer Purebred Female Sale, Parker, Colo.
Aug. 10—Frantz, Longhorn Ranch Production Sale, Amarillo, Texas
Aug. 15—Mescalero Apache Cattle, Growers' 20th Annual Contract Auction Cattle Sale and

Medicated feed proposal receives mixed reviews

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration's medicated feed proposal has received approval from the feed manufacturing industry, but livestock and poultry groups fear it will subject farmers who mix their own medicated feeds to stricter government regulations, reports CNS.

The American Feed Manufacturers Assn. (AFMA) has heartily endorsed the proposal, calling it a well-reasoned and cost-effective approach to medicated feed regulations. According to AFMA, the proposal is superior to current regulations because it establishes uniform medicated feed control procedures in conjunction with deregulation, where consistent with human safety concerns.

However, the National Cattlemen's Assn. and the

National Pork Producers Council have taken a much dimmer view of the proposal. Those groups have told FDA they cannot support the proposal unless it is amended to draw regulatory distinctions between farmer-mixers and commercial feed manufacturers.

Under the FDA proposal, published in January, FDA would divide animal drugs used in feeds into one of three categories—I, II or III—depending on their potential toxicity. Medicated feed products would be divided into three types—A, B, or C—depending on their toxicity and relative concentration of the drug in the product. Generally speaking, a type "A" feed would be a premix; type "B" produce would be a concentrate and a type "C" would be a complete feed.

According to NCA pur-

chases of type "B" and "C" medicated feed products should be exempt from medicated feed application regulations. NCA said some livestock feeders, in order to avoid the regulatory red tape created by the proposal plan would feel compelled to use more diluted medicated feed products.

The use of these more diluted products, usually more expensive than their concentrated counterparts, would increase a farmer-mixer's cost but would not make any contribution to consumer safety, NPPC and NCA said.

According to FDA, the medicated feed proposal is designed to concentrate its resources toward protecting the public from unsafe drug residues in the edible products of animals fed medicated feeds.

The proposal would direct FDA's efforts toward regulating the use of high risk drugs and drugs used in high-risk concentrations in animal feeds. FDA would regulate less stringently the use of drugs posing relatively low risks and those used in relatively low concentrations.

According to FDA, the revision would reduce the feed manufacturing industry's long-term costs of complying with FDA regulations and would reduce FDA's long-term cost of administering the medicated feeds program.

FDA said implementing the proposal would cost the feed manufacturing industry \$3 million annually during a three-year transition period but would save the industry roughly \$500,000 during each subsequent year.

Elevator bankruptcy:

Soybean buyers sought by Puxico, Mo. farmer

Wayne Cryts, the farmer from Puxico, Mo., who led a raid on a bankrupt grain elevator last February, is having trouble selling the soybeans he retrieved.

Reports UCN, Cryts took a load to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office in Bloomfield, Mo. recently and offered the soybeans as payment for a \$140,000 loan made by the Commodity Credit Corp., officials said.

But agriculture officials refused to accept the soybeans because they are under the control of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Little Rock, Ark., said Burt Wohmeyer, acting Missouri ASCS director.

Cryts and other farmers defied a federal bankruptcy judge last February in taking 31,000 bushels of soybeans from the Ristine Elevator in New Madrid. The judge had ordered the elevator padlocked until ownership of the soybeans was decided.

The farmers, however, tore into the elevator after federal marshals stepped aside. Cryts stored the soybeans at an elevator in

Bernie after the operator of the facility was told he would not be prosecuted.

The James Brothers Co. of Corning, Ark., owner of the Ristine Elevator, declared bankruptcy last year. The Arkansas court has approved the sale of the grain to Bearhouse Inc. of Hannburg, Ark., and ordered proceeds from the sale account held until the ownership question is resolved.

However, Bearhouse trucks have been turned away at Ristine by farmers who contend their warehouse receipts prove ownership of the soybeans.

Ex-Morrell exec fills Swift post

Swift Independent Packing Co. announced recently William G. Roas Jr. has been appointed vice president for beef marketing and assistant general manager for beef.

Reporters CNS, Roas is a veteran of the meat business and most recently was senior vice president for beef with John Morrell and Co. meat-packing firm.

C.J. Frantz Longhorn Ranch Production Sale Mon., Aug. 10, 1981 Amarillo, Texas

1 p.m. Gouldy Pavilion—Tri-State Fairgrounds
Auctioneer: Eddie Wood
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NCA wraps up touring conference for twenty-three young cattlemen

The second annual Young Cattlemen's Traveling Leadership Conference, sponsored by the National Cattlemen's Assn. (NCA) and its affiliated state and national breed organizations, was completed recently.

The 23 young cattlemen, selected by their sponsoring state cattlemen or breed organizations, traveled across the nation, from Denver to Washington, D.C. They were exposed to various aspects of the livestock industry.

Members of the group, all under age 40, began their tour in Denver, where they received an overview of the role of their national association (NCA) from NCA President Bill Swan, NCA Executive Vice President Dub Borry, and other NCA staff members. Swan told the group that more cattlemen must become interested in what happens

to beef after it gets into processing and distribution channels.

Following that challenge, the group visited the headquarters and Dakota City, Neb., processing facility of Iowa Beef Processors, Inc., near Sioux City, Iowa.

IBP President Robert L. Peterson, who told of change and progress in the meat business, challenged the young cattlemen to cut production costs on beef and give consumers what they want.

The group moved on to Chicago where they were hosted by officials of A.O. Smith Harvestore Products, Inc., a national associate member of NCA. Jim Lowman, manager of marketing research, explained the Harvestore system concept and projected future growth trends in family-size automated feeding systems in the Midwest

and High Plains. He suggested that, with high transportation costs and water availability problems, feeding advantages would lean to the Midwest, where roughages and high-moisture corn will be in good supply.

For a look at the marketing side of the cattle industry, the group visited the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Ron Frost, CME vice president for agricultural marketing, suggested that a selective hedging program on the live cattle futures contract was one of the best ways to transfer risk in the marketing of cattle. The CME staff then conducted a hedgers' workshop, and the group viewed trading on the floor.

The young cattlemen then flew to Indianapolis, where they visited the headquarters of Eli Lilly & Co., parent company of Elanco Products Co., an

NCA national associate member. Bob Howerton, vice president of marketing for animal products, introduced the group to the complicated process of researching, clearing and marketing a new animal health product. The cattlemen traveled to Lilly's Greenfield research farm, where they toured the toxicology labs and animal nutrition research areas.

The final two days of the week-long tour were spent in the nation's capital. Following a special tour through the Capitol, the cattlemen attended a congressional briefing, where they heard from top congressional leaders, including Senator Helms, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee; Congressman de la Garza, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee; Congressman Wampler,

the House Agriculture Committee; Senator Lugar, Indiana; and Congressman Archer, Texas.

The young cattlemen were then given an opportunity to visit with their home state congressmen and senators.

The final day of the tour was highlighted by briefings at the White House and the U.S. Department of Interior and Agriculture. The White House briefing, held in the President's family theater, featuring speakers from the Office of Management & Budget, State and Treasury Departments, Dr. Garry Carruthers, assistant secretary of land and water, gave his view on the management of public lands

and answered questions about animal damage control and the 160-acre limitation issue.

At USDA the young cattlemen met with several officials, including Frank Naylor, under secretary for small community and rural development; Bill McMillan, assistant secretary for marketing and inspection services; and William Leshor, assistant secretary of economics. They were told of efforts to cut the "fat" out of the USDA budget and of plans to get local financial institutions to work more closely with younger farmers and ranchers who are establishing their operations.



YOUNG CATTLEMEN—USDA officials were introduced to a group of young cattlemen on the last day of their week-long Young Cattlemen's Traveling Leadership Conference, sponsored by the National Cattlemen's Assn. and its affiliated state cattle and breed organizations. NCA Vice President for Government Affairs Burton Eller (right) introduced Frank Naylor (left) under secretary for small community and rural development; Bill McMillan, assistant secretary for marketing and inspection services; and William Leshor, assistant secretary of economics, to the 23 cattlemen on the tour.

Vaccine could eliminate dipping for cattle scabies

Cattle dipping for scabies may soon become obsolete because of a new drug being tested by Dr. Donald Ferguson, parasitologist and professor of veterinary science at the NU Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Ivermectin kills many internal and external parasites of livestock with one injection, according to Ferguson. Although it has not yet been approved by the Food and Drug Administration, it's expected to be released for cattle use within a year.

The potential of Ivermectin is unlimited, said Ferguson, and it can save livestock producers both time and money. It is economical to use because it replaces several different

drugs, therefore eliminating the cost of numerous treatments.

Ivermectin can become a major defense to cattle mange problems in Nebraska because it is both a grubicide and an insecticide. Last year mange cost the state's livestock producers approximately \$14 million, Ferguson said.

The product of Merck and Co., Inc. of Rahway, N.J. also may eliminate problems in large swine operations. With Ivermectin, producers with SPF herds will not have to repopulate if a problem develops, according to Ferguson.

Weather causes no restrictions on Ivermectin use, whereas organic phosphate-based grub treatments become toxic to cattle

in cold temperatures. Ivermectin can be used all year round, but treatment must be initiated when the insects are in the proper stage, Ferguson reminded. Another advantage of the product is the small quantities required for its effectiveness. And because Ivermectin is used in milligram amounts, there is little problem with toxicity, said the parasitologist.

Ivermectin research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln is the first done by Ferguson on a product not previously released anywhere in the world. "During the last couple of months it's become available in Franco and New Zealand and is doing very well," said Ferguson.

Although the product is initially being released for

Saunders addresses concern for growth in foreign market

Pork producers and the National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) continue to be concerned about the accessibility of foreign markets for pork. At a recent hearing of the subcommittee on Development, Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture of the House Agriculture Committee, John Saunders, president of NPPC submitted a statement on behalf of the over 100,000 pork producer members.

Saunders' statement centered around three general areas of concern: export opportunities, problems associated with identified opportunities and a desire for dependable guaranteed access to foreign markets.

"On a long-term basis," said Saunders, "market access must be the predominant attitude of all meat trading nations or blocs of nations rather than the continued limitations provided by quantitative restrictions, tariffs, levies, protectionist attitudes, or the inconsistencies of sanitary regulations and documentation."

Foreign marketing of pork in particular has been restricted because of non-tariff trade barriers in the past, Saunders indicated

that purely political or protectionist attitudes have limited the export of pork.

Two areas of the world which the U.S. feels are immediate pork customers are Japan and the Caribbean/Venezuela area. Saunders pointed out that the Japanese "Law on Stabilization of Livestock Product Prices" has, in effect, created a subsidy program for the Japanese beef, pork and dairy industry and also served to limit the accessibility of the Japanese market to foreign imports.

In Venezuela a tremen-

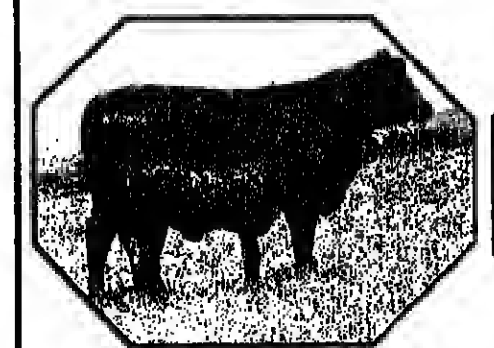
dous demand for pork and a severe shortage of domestically produced product has been identified by importers and processors. The government there also chooses to limit imports by granting import licenses based not upon demand but on government control.

Saunders summarized by saying pork is in demand throughout the world and the U.S. product has a favorable connotation. "We need to do all we can so that our U.S. exporters and packers will be encouraged to take part in developing and promoting U.S. exports of pork."

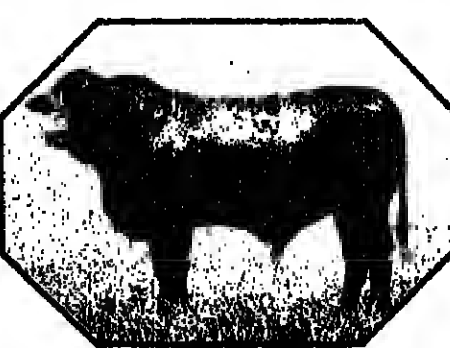


TOUR STOP—Rancher Bill Callahan (left), Wellfleet, Neb., was one of three ranchers who showed their cattle during the special ranch tour at the 28th Annual Red Angus Convention. Also pictured is Lyle Springer, association executive secretary. (Staff photo by Jay Purchase)

COME JOIN THE FUN AT THE WILLIAMS 4th ANNUAL BRANGUS SALE August 22, 1981, 12:00 Noon At The Alpine Ranch Alpine, Texas



Miss Williams 460/8
LOT 68: 5-year-old cow, 1977 International Champion Bull, Heifer calf of side born 4/6/81 sired by Thunder (who sells as Lot 1).



Mr. Williams 680-435M
LOT 69: 5-year-old cow, 1977 International Champion Bull, Heifer calf of side born 4/6/81 sired by Thunder (who sells as Lot 1). His dam is a donor cow whom we sold two embryos to at our 1980 sale for \$35,000. 205-day wt. 691 lbs. and 365-day wt. 1,070 lbs.

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1/4 semen interest, no possession in THUNDER (half brother to Thunder) 1/4 semen interest, no possession in PERFORMANCE. Highest rated Certified Hereford in the Brangus breed.

*4 TOP BULL CALVES—2 sons of General CMB, 1 son of "460", and selling 1/2 semen interest, no possession in our best "94" son.
*4 YEARLING BULLS—2 sons of "650" and 1 son of Thunder.
*14 OPEN HEIFER CALVES—daughters of "640", "94", George Boy 250, Black Stars 171, and Cactus Jack.
*20 BRED HEIFERS—majority are daughters of "640" bred to Lightning, Thunder and General CMB.
*20 PAIRS—collected by "650", "94", General CMB, Thunder, and Lightning.
*SURPRISE LOT—What can it be this year?

Auctioneers: Reyes & Reyes

For Reservations, Consult: Claude Smith 817/685-8755 home 817/682-5570 office



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Deregulation to ease fund squeeze for agricultural loans, say bankers

Commercial bankers are optimistic that banking deregulation over the next five years will make more funds available for agricultural loans, speakers said at an American Bankers Assn. school, reports CNS.

In addition, the prospects are bright for a declining role of government and government-subsidized agricultural lending, said Peter Barry, professor of agricultural finance at the University of Illinois.

Shares of total non-real estate debt held by the government have grown to about 24% in 1981 from about 5% in 1974, Barry said. Commercial banking's share in the same period has declined to about 33% from a high of 52.2% in 1974, he said. However, he noted, the government is attempting to reduce the volume and degree of subsidy in the Farmers Home Administration loan program, he said.

Basically Barry said, the 1980 Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act should enable smaller, rural banks to better compete for savings that previously were channeled away from local markets.

The act provides for interest bearing checking accounts, temporary preemption of state usury laws on some loans, and a phase out by 1986 of interest rate ceilings on deposits, among other things, he said.

Also, the act changes

reserve requirements in a way that should release additional funds for rural lending, Barry said. "The bankers said those additional funds are needed to finance increased agricultural borrowing."

Farm debt has grown 14.4% annually since 1975, Barry said, and sharp interest rate increases have made interest payments the fastest growing part of farmers' production costs. Most current short-term rates in low, for example, range from 16.5 to 18.0% the banker said.

Rural bankers are also being squeezed from other sources, the speakers said.

Money market mutual funds are "by far the largest and most successful competitor for deposit dollars," said Alan Tubbs, president of the First Central State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa. The fund's assets today are about equal to the assets of the 8,500 smallest banks, which are the agricultural banks, he said.

Tubbs said the need for agricultural funds will increase three to four times in the next decade under 8 to 10% inflation. During the deregulation period, banks will continue to be at a competitive disadvantage to other lenders, he said.

To gain funds, the banks are experimenting with retail repurchase agreements, selling certificates of deposit to existing money market funds and investigating how to set up their

own money market funds, Tubbs said.

Cooperation with the farm credit system needs further examination in light of the recently passed legislation expanding the authority of the system, Tubbs said. Banks are waiting to see how the new regulations will be interpreted, he said.

"The need for purchased money by rural banks is also important," Tubbs said.

Leslie Peterson, president of Farmers State Bank of Trimont, Minn., said deregulation will benefit agricultural borrowers in the long run. Borrowers will have more assurance that funds will be available, he said.

The competition for borrowers among lending institutions may encourage borrowers to shop around for the best deal, the speakers said.

The deregulation also has negative results, the speakers said. Initially, interest rates are considerably higher. Secondly, Peterson said, variable interest rates have become a major "unknown" cost item for borrowers instead of the traditional minor costs. Peterson added that the new cost and the risk associated with deregulation is of the greatest disadvantage to smaller farmers with larger debts.

Colorado Cattle Feeders Assn.

The beautiful resort of Vail, Colo., will again host the annual meeting of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Assn. (CCFA), on August 12-14.

The 27th annual convention will feature a speaker program with topics ranging from promotion, finance and marketing to hotel/restaurant procurement and industry projections. Speakers include Francis "Butch" Cnsh, senior vice president, Corporate Services, Marriott Corp.; Carl E. Reichardt, president, Wells Fargo & Co.; Bill Swon, president, National Cattlemen's Assn.; David Gorst, Gurst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Co.; Anne Anderson, director, Nutrition Services, Texas Cattle Feeders Assn.; and Lemmy Wilson, president, Livestock Marketing Assn.

The popular half-day meeting format will again allow time to relax and enjoy summer Vail or participate in the annual CCFA golf and tennis tournaments. The Casino Night fund raiser has been expanded to provide all the fun and entertainment of a night in Las Vegas.

The meeting will be headquartered at Marriott's Mark Resort and additional rooms have been blocked at surrounding hotels. Pre-registrations received by August 1 are \$70. After August 1, registration is \$85. Refund requests will be honored if received by August 1.

For further meeting or registration information contact CCFA, 326 Livestock Exchange Building, Denver, Colo., 80216; 303/820-2333.



DEDICATED—The Register of Merit Hereford activities at the Central States Fair's Centennial Hereford Show in Rapid City, S.D., August 10-12 will be dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Kormit Koret. Koret retired from the American Hereford Journal and American Hereford Assn. in 1979.

Assn. of County Agricultural Agents

More than 2,000 agricultural extension agents and members of their families from throughout the U.S. will meet this summer at Cornell University for the 68th annual meeting of the National Assn. of County Agricultural Agents.

The meeting, to be held August 18-20, will have as its theme, "A Time of Change, A Time of Challenge." The focus will be on the role of cooperative extension agents in meeting the challenges facing agricultural producers and consumers in this decade.



BUYER—The volume buyer at Brinks Foundation Female and Herd Sire Sale, was Spring Creek Ranch, Searcy, Ark. Pictured are Kenneth Gardner (left), ranch manager at Spring Creek Ranch, and his wife Cheryl; D.C. Moody, partner of Spring Creek Ranch, and his wife Etta; and Glenn L.D. Brinkman, Brinks Brangus. Not pictured are Dr. and Mrs. David Meyer, partner of Spring Creek Ranch.

Colorado BLM

George Francis is the new Bureau of Land Management state director for Colorado. The former manager of the BLM's Medford, Ore., district was sworn in recently in Denver by BLM Director Robert Burford. Also sworn in as associate state director was Robert Moore.



ANGUS FANS—Nearly 200 Angus enthusiasts viewed several phases of the beef cattle business during the two-day Texas Angus Field Day tour through the Lubbock area. Stops on the bus trip included a feedlot, the Missouri Beef Packing Plant, Pioneer Seed, the Ranching Heritage Center and Texas Tech University.

National Assn. of Animal Breeders

The 1981 National Assn. of Animal Breeders Beef AI Conference dealt with a variety of beef AI topics including: "Problems and Possibilities with Prostoglandin" by Dr. Larry Corah, KSU; "Synchronizing Estrus with Prostoglandin F2 alpha Plus Estradiol Benzoate," Dr. Keith Husken, West Virginia University; "Some Nutrition Effects on Birth Weight and Calving Difficulty and Relationships of Feeding Time and Calving," R.A. Bellows, USDA-SEA; "An Overview of Breeding for Maternal Traits," Dr. Paul Biller, ABS; "The Impact of the New Feeder Grades," Gary Hullinger, Hullinger Cattle Co., Stromberg, Neb.; and "Pucker Inher Preference," Rod Bowling, Montfort of Colorado.

The 1981 Beef AI proceedings are now available for \$2 per copy postpaid from: National Assn. of Animal Breeders, P.O. Box 1033, Columbia, Mo. 65205.

"Here's our personal invitation . . . for you to join our Southwest Ranch Study Tour, October 11-17, 1981"

PROPOSED ITINERARY

Rolling and Hotels	Oct. 11, Sunday El Paso - Rodeway Inn	Oct. 14, Wednesday Corliss - Stevens Motel
	Oct. 12, 13, Monday & Tuesday Alpina - Sunday House and Ponderosa Motel	Oct. 15, Thursday Roswell - Sally Port Inn
		Oct. 16, Friday Ruidosa - Holiday Inn
		Oct. 17, Saturday Return to El Paso

Transportation:
Oct. 12-17 via Greyline motor coaches originating in El Paso

Ranch Visits and Touring:

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11
Check-in and registration at the Rodeway Inn, El Paso, Texas, located off Interstate 65.
Optional Activity:
Lunch and shopping in Juarez, Mexico, prior to registration and "Get Acquainted" cocktail party and dinner Sunday evening.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12

Early 7:30 a.m. hotel air-conditioned buses for approximately three hour trip through the West Texas cattle country to lunch at El Paso Ranch south of Meria, then viewing cattle and horses on this historic ranch owned and operated by the Jim White family. Party to the 1930s Mrs. White's father owned the first and only Hereford seed stock from Gudegg & Simpson in Missouri and from Curcio Herefords in Kentucky. The descendants of these cattle remained as a "closed herd" to this time. Finally, that day, we'll inspect some cattle at the cattle headquarters of the Highland Hereford Assn., Meria, one of the country's oldest and continuing active regional Hereford associations. Dinner and night two nights at Alpina, Texas.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13

A full day, departing from Alpina at 8:00 a.m. and visiting three ranches in the area. These include the 101 Ranch, Meria, McKnight Ranch Co., Fort Davis, both of which raise commercial Hereford cattle, with the final ranch visit at Williams Brangus, Fort Stockton, where we'll view one of the largest and best herds of Brangus cattle to be seen anywhere.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14

8:00 a.m. departure, with first stop at Largent Hereford Ranch, Fort Davis. The Largent family has been among the most successful and widely known Hereford families in the cattle business. Russ Largent will be our host and he'll be showing some of his cattle as well as some draft horses that are being used on the ranch. Lunch follows and then out into the West Texas range country with a call at McElroy Saddle Ranch, Toyah, Owner, Earl McElroy was one of the first American ranchers to install the Savory Grazing Method (which was first developed by Allen Savory in Africa) and in just a few years' time he has more than doubled his grazing capacity. This was one of the most interesting ranch visits we have ever experienced on any of our pre-tour trips, and it is important that the cattle have been McElroy's only source of income. Supper and night at Stevens Motel, Corliss, N.M.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15

Later morning departure from Corliss will be 9:00 a.m. and then tourist visit to Corliss Cattle Ranch with lunch 7:30 a.m. and onwards. Following afternoon at Buena Vista Ranch, Roswell, N.M., home of the 50 million dollar syndicated Easy Jet, winner of the world's richest horse race, the All American Futurity at Ruidosa, Roswell, and 24 out of 25 races as a two-year-old. Owners of this ranch include the legendary Oklahoma horseman and cattlemen, Walter Marshall, Harry Pennington and Leonard Black, DVM. The ranch is managed by Jim Marshall. Supper and night at Sally Port Inn, Roswell.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16
8:00 a.m. departure for drive to Olan Mills Cattle Co. Brangus headquarters, Meria. Owner of the sale name Diamond Cattle and properties is Robert O. Anderson, for many years associate editor and chairman of the board of ARCO Oil Company. Joe Hines will be our host at these beautiful headquarters. There is a real treat, lunch at Tina's Restaurant, one of the most beautiful and interesting restaurants in all the Southwest. The afternoon will be spent at another commercial and registered Brangus operation at the Bloch Ranch, north of Capitan, N.M. Mr. and Mrs. Ray Canine will be our hosts. That night at the Holiday Inn, Ruidosa. Ruidosa is home for the All American Quarter Horse Futurity, high is the pine-covered New Mexico mountains and just adjacent to the Mesquite Apache Indian Reservation.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17

Buses depart 8:00 a.m. this morning for drive through Mesquite Apache Indian Reservation on our way to our last ranch visit of the trip which will be Harvey Hereford Ranch, summer headquarters at Cloudcroft, Phil Harvey, Jr., and Wayne Griffin will be our hosts at this ranch. On our pre-tour trip last June Phil told us that he will give some history of the

history and the setting of this year. In addition to the registered Herefords, there are also commercial cows and some of these have been bred to Simmental bulls.

A lunch will be scheduled on the trip back to El Paso where the buses will unload our tour group at the Rodeway Inn.

Five and a half days of travel through the historic West of Texas and New Mexico—cattle country which most people have never seen before. On the Texas portion of the tour you'll be traveling in the highest area of this big state, elevations from 4,700 feet or more. Typically, it is wide open country that will carry a half dozen cows to the section or less. We'll see all kinds of operations and really all kinds of country, especially as our buses take us northward through New Mexico.

While the tour itinerary is loaded with ideas and information, there will be plenty of time for relaxation and fun with a grand group of stockmen and their families . . . follow the yearlong who are readers of this publication.

COUNT ME IN . . . OCTOBER 11-17, 1981—WJL'S SOUTHWEST RANCH STUDY TOUR.

I understand the \$545.00 package price is per person based on double occupancy and includes all hotel accommodations and transportation from El Paso, Texas, following the route of the itinerary to return. Meals include all breakfasts and lunches. Dinners arranged Oct. 11, 12 and 13. Three dinners to own account.

Deposits in the amount of U.S. \$100 per person escrowed prior to Aug. 21. Cancellations after Sept. 15 subject to a \$35.00 service fee.

Number of reservations: _____
Enclosed is full payment/deposit of \$ _____

NAMES

RANCH/AGRI-BUSINESS NAME

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CITY

STATE

ZIP

TEL: AC

SIGNATURE/S

Please reserve room/ee indicated below:

Double occupancy; Twin Bedded room/ee No Preference
Single Room/ee: _____ (Single room available at additional U.S. \$98.00)

Please reserve parking space in El Paso

Additional accommodations in El Paso required (to own account)

Oct. 10 _____

Oct. 18 _____

* My signature on this application indicates acceptance of a waiver of liability/responsibility against Crow Publications, Inc.; Western Livestock Journal; Ranch Tour Hosts; and Industry World Surveys, Inc., for myself and members of my party.

Clip and mail to: Industry World Surveys, Inc., 400 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colorado 80216



LEADERS—Ann Woolley (right), president of the American National CowBelles concentrated on one of the speaker's comments at the recent mid-year meeting in Denver, on other top CowBelles officers take notes. Also pictured are Natalie McElroy (left), 2nd v.p.; Jo Berchert, 1st v.p.; and June Bradley, president-elect. The mid-year meetings featured workshops designed to improve CowBelles abilities to promote beef. (Staff photo by Martho Williams)

Livestock passengers:

Ports receive export authorization

USDA officials have approved new livestock export facilities at Portland, Ore., and have authorized existing facilities at New York's John F. Kennedy Airport to handle all types of livestock, in addition to horses.

Harold A. Wetters, a staff veterinarian with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, said the new animal handling facilities at Portland replace older installations at the fairgrounds and the stockyards, which did not meet USDA requirements.

The facility at John F. Kennedy Airport has handled horses for many years; however, Wetters said its equipment is now considered suitable for all types of livestock.

Both air and ocean shipments are served through the New York and Portland facilities.

Federal regulations require animal export facilities to provide adequate feed, water and shelter; lighted examination areas with suitable restraining equipment; separation of exported livestock from other shipments; and safe, sanitary pens, gates, walkways and loading ramps, Wetters said.

In addition to New York and Portland, USDA-approved facilities for both ocean and air shipments are available at Richmond, Va.; Miami and Tampa, Fla.; Houston and Brownsville, Texas; San Francisco, Calif.; and Seattle, Wash.

Export facilities far air

shipments only are available at Los Angeles, Calif.; Newburgh, N.Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; New Iberia, La.; Stockton, Calif.; and Moses Lake, Wash.

Export facilities for land shipments to Central America via Mexico are available at Brownsville, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, El Paso and Laredo, Texas.

Facilities serving the airports for San Juan, P.R. and Cincinnati, Ohio (located in Boone County, Ky.) are approved to handle horse exports only.

A listing of USDA-approved export facilities is available from the Import/Export Staff, Veterinary Service, APHIS, USDA, 6506 Belcrest Rd., Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

Economist blames poor breeding on nation's hog marketing system

The pork marketing system in the United States has encouraged the production of mediocre hogs. Dr. Wayne Purcell of Virginia Tech claims there is a serious problem with the type of hog being produced, due to a lack of effective communication in the production/marketing system.

"There is little excuse for the continued production of a fat, sloppy hog that the modern consumer won't

buy," says Purcell. The economist believes that the prevailing pricing system provides no reason to produce top quality hogs. "The incentives are to produce an 'average' hog, improve feed conversion and increase litter size, then sell for an 'average' price," he claims.

Purcell's views were presented in a paper prepared for the Pork Value Conference sponsored by

the National Pork Producers Council.

The National Pork Producers Council has been directed by its 108,000 members to evaluate pork quality. In a February, 1980 membership survey, 71% of the producers responding felt the incentive to produce hogs of better carcass merit was "fair" or "poor." However, two-thirds of the respondents believed that there is good technology available to increase carcass merit without sacrificing important traits.

According to John Saunders, NPPC president, the organization has no intention of pointing fingers at any segment of the pork marketing chain. "Let's face it, there must be something right with the system when pork quality has improved as much as it has over the last 20 years," says Saunders. "The relationship between packers, producers, retailers and markets has been positive. Because of this good relationship, we believe we can take an objective look at ourselves."

If it weren't for optimistic pessimists would never know how unhappy they are.



ROYALTY—Outgoing Colorado-Wyoming Polled Hereford Assn. Queen Melissa Miller, Paoli, Colo., posed with her successor, Cathy McEndree, Springfield, Colo., at the recent Colo-Wyo Polled Hereford Field Day and Tour. This year's events were held at the John Smart Ranch, McClave, Colo., and Duval Ranches, Granada, Colo. (Staff photo by Jerry York)

Preservation in potato chips may neutralize weed poison

A preservative used in foods such as potato chips and cooking oils—BHA or butylated hydroxyanisole—neutralizes poisons in tansy ragwort and other noxious weeds, Oregon State University (OSU) researchers have discovered.

The finding could help solve a multi-million-dollar livestock poisoning problem, reports OSU.

Based on the preservative's performance in tests with mice, OSU researchers have decided to try to develop a feed supplement for livestock that could counteract the plants' powerful toxins, called pyrrolizidine alkaloids.

"We really don't know

why yet, but BHA certainly prevents the alkaloids from expressing their toxicity," said Donald Buhler, a professor in OSU's Environmental Health Sciences Center and agricultural chemistry department.

He said tests show BHA neutralizes a combination of the six toxins in tansy ragwort, a tall, yellow-flowered weed that grows in western Oregon and other parts of the Northwest. BHA also counteracts a similar toxin in crotonella, plants that look somewhat like alfalfa and are abundant in the South, he added.

Livestock often are injured, or killed, when they eat such toxic plants when grazing or when the plants are accidentally baled with hay. The poisons damage the animals' livers, primarily.

In Oregon, cattle and horse losses from tansy ragwort poisoning alone have been estimated to be more than \$2 million a year.

A low, hard-to-spot plant called groundsel that contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids also is spread through western Oregon and often is baled with hay.

OSU animal scientists Peter Cheeke and Donald Holtan are conducting feeding trials with horses, giving them tansy ragwort and tansy, the ability of BHA to neutralize the

plant's toxins. "Our objective is to develop something like a salt block we can put out in the pasture. I think it's quite promising. We've got some data that look very good," said Cheeke, and Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station scientist.

The OSU research, primarily funded by the National Institute of Health, has human implications, too, according to OSU agricultural chemists Cristobal Miranda, who directed mass feedings studies.

Milk from dairy cattle that ate tansy ragwort, and honey from bees that collected nectar from tansy blooms, have been found to

contain either pyrrolizidine alkaloids or derivatives called metabolites (scientists have had trouble extracting enough to make positive identification). Miranda said. It is not known if the substances in milk and honey are toxic, he said.

In addition, he said, persons in the Southwest who consumed herbal medicines containing pyrrolizidine alkaloids have been injured and there have been mass poisonings in Asia and Africa when humans ate grain contaminated with crotonella seeds. Grain fields in the United States are sprayed to kill such noxious weeds.

Results from some of the studies are being published in Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology.

zinc and a food preservative called ethoxyquin also have proved to be effective—but less than BHA—in neutralizing the toxicity of pyrrolizidine alkaloids. Future research will focus on exactly how BHA and the other substances react with the alkaloids, they said.

Many Americans may eat foods containing enough BHA and similar preservatives to counteract small amounts of the toxic alkaloids, should they consume the alkaloids somehow, the researchers speculated.

Results from some of the studies are being published in Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology.

Elevator task force releases proposals

After droughts, insects, hail, and other natural disasters, some farmers face another threat: elevator and warehouse bankruptcies.

Statistics indicate the risk is small, reports Farmline. Only about 175 grain elevators out of an estimated 10,000 nationwide have closed or reorganized since 1975. However, the failure rate may be increasing.

Responding to these concerns, USDA Secretary John Block appointed a task force to review current grain elevator laws and regulations to find out what more could be done to protect the agricultural community from elevator bankruptcies.

The task force solicited suggestions from representatives of farm organizations, the warehouse industry,

state governments, and the public.

"The options concentrate on ways elevator bankruptcies can be prevented," says Merrill Marxman, a member of the task force and an area director with USDA's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. "They're not aimed at solving the problem after it happens."

The task force ruled out creating a bankruptcy insurance program or starting a new federal agency to deal with the problem. Among the task force's recommendations: greater cooperation and consistency between the federal government and the states.

"We recognize that there are some very good state programs for regulating warehouses, but some states do not have very

strong laws. That's why we need to work together for greater uniformity," Marxman says.

USDA is also considering ways it can get more involved under current laws and regulations, as well as what possible changes could be made. For example, the task force proposed that the net worth of CCC-approved elevators be raised to \$20 per bushel of the elevator's capacity, and a \$20,000 to \$50,000 performance bond. Since 1963, CCC has not asked warehouses to carry performance bonds, but it does require other types of approved security if the warehouse owner can't meet the net worth requirement.

According to the proposals, warehouse and elevator task force contract with the

CCC could be required to be licensed under the U.S. Warehouse Act or under state laws and regulations that are comparable with the Act.

Another possible change is that both licensed and CCC-approved storage operations would be required to submit a financial statement prepared by an independent certified public accountant. As well as including an operating statement, it would verify inventory, confirm storage obligations and payments for grain, and list bank loans and the facility's market position.

Finally, the task force identified a need for more information about elevator bankruptcies. Suggested: a national clearinghouse for the study of elevator failures.

Speakers foresee battle for red meat's market

Fish has been gaining in red meat's share of the U.S. consumer meat market and now soy protein offers another alternative, speakers told the recent Livestock Marketing Congress, reports CNS.

Lee Weddig, National Fisheries Institute executive vice president, said that since 1966 there has been a 22% increase in per capita fish consumption. Sales of fish and shellfish totaled \$12.5 to \$13 billion last year.

The largest seller of fish

in the U.S. is MacDonald's Weddig said, which is one of the major reasons for the growth in the fish industry.

Of the fish consumed in the U.S., 64%, worth \$2.5 billion dollars, is imported. Tuna holds the largest market share, followed by broiled fish, he said. The U.S. exported \$1 billion worth of fish last year.

Although the fish industry has been growing, a decline in restaurant sales during the last 23 years has slowed growth. Weddig

said. Restaurants use 50% of the U.S. fish catch, he said.

Since the U.S. Congress passed the 200 mile fishing limit in 1976, which restricts foreign fishing off the U.S. coast, the U.S. catch has risen from 4.8 billion lb. to 6.5 billion lb. last year.

The increase in shipping fish to inland cities by air has helped the fish industry expand over the last few years, Weddig said. Consumer diet trends have also favored fish, he said.

Soy protein has given consumers another alternative to traditional sources of protein, said Joseph Rakosky Jr., a consultant to the American Soybean Assn.

Farm bill debate delay is probable

The Reagan administration is supporting deferral of congressional consideration of the 1981 omnibus farm bill until September, a well-placed administration source told CNS recently.

The administration does not want to detract from the two major pieces of economic legislation that are the cornerstones of the Reagan administration economic recovery program—the tax cut bill and the budget reconciliation package—by bringing up the farm bill, the official said.

The farm bill has been delayed for Senate floor debate several times because of consideration of the tax and budget bills took precedence. Senate consideration of the nomination of Arizona Superior Court

Judge Sandra O'Connor to the Supreme Court also is likely before the farm bill reaches the floor, congressional sources have said.

The Agriculture Department would not consider it a serious problem to delay congressional consideration until after the August recess, despite the three-week limit which would remain to get the bill through both houses of Congress, the source said.

"It is not inconceivable to get the bill through in three weeks," the official said, but added that it would require that Congress consider the bill immediately after the August recess.

A wise prophet makes sure of the event first.



ROYALTY—Members of Oklahoma Junior Hereford Assn. recently co-hosted their field day with Oklahoma State University. The event was staged at OSU's Purebred Beef Center in Stillwater as some 300 persons attended. Included in the day's activities was the crowning of the Oklahoma Junior Hereford queen and princess. Pictured are: Christie Clark (left), Frederick, 1980-81 queen; Teri Berger, Skiatook, 1981-82 princess; and Jenny Mayfield, Dibble, 1981-82 Oklahoma Junior Hereford Queen.



NEBRASKA DIRECTORS—Beginning three year terms on the board of directors for the Sandhills Cattle Assn. are: Jim Ferguson (front row left), Springfield; Al Atkins, Halsey; Donny Arrowsmith, Bassett; Vic Gentry, Whitman; Mike Finney (back row left), Seneca; Don Dexter, Amelia; Homer Buell, Rose; Ken Smith, Elmore; Dick Tetherow, Crookston; and John Fairhead, Merriman. Not shown are: Al Davis, Hyannis; Clark Reger, Gordon; Bud Carr, Jr., Valentine; Bud Tomjack, Ewing; Tim Wiese, Brownlee; Duane Pelster, Ericson; and Jim Johnston, Thedford.

"THIS IS NO BULL"

Virden Perma-Bilt Engineering Department is now offering, 1-7/8" x 24" windmill cylinder barrels, with caps, at 1/4 the price they are selling for now! These barrels and caps are made from thick, heavy-wall PVC and then lined with 1/8" of urethane. These barrels are as good as any brass barrel on the market! The urethane lining assures long life and true check strokes. Our 1-7/8" barrel sells for \$35.95 plus \$2.50 postage and handling. It connects right to your 2" pipe (steel or PVC). These urethane-lined barrels are doing a wonderful job right now! Send for information. VIRDEN PERMA-BILT CO., 2821 Mays St., P.O. Box 7160WL, Amarillo, TX 79109, 808/352-2761.

20th ANNUAL CONTRACT AUCTION CATTLE SALE and RANGE TOUR

Saturday, AUGUST 15
Selling Approximately 250 OLD COWS and 30 OLD BULLS
Tour Begins 7 A.M. Sale Starts 11 A.M.
For information, Phone 505/871-4440 Between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.
After 7 p.m.—N.E. Britton, Manager: 505/354-2357
Bill Johnson, Auctioneer: 505/356-5992—Office: 505/356-3685—Home

MESCALERO APACHE
CATTLE GROWERS
Box 152 • Mescalero, New Mexico 88340

Market Roundup:

USDA report lends short lived support

MONDAY'S CATTLE INVENTORY report had only minimal market impact due to an overshadowing effect by the simultaneous release monthly cold storage report. All livestock futures prices dropped the following two trading periods at the CME, with pork belly futures continuing the head through last Monday.

The National Provisioner reported that dressed beef prices dropped \$3 from Monday's to Wednesday's close, which added to market downside moves. However, Thursday's midday beef quotes posted a \$1 gain to \$104.105 per cwt. in the 700-900 lb. choice YG-3 classes, regaining some strength.

OKLAHOMA CITY STEERS MD. frame #1 J25-500 lb. \$60.30-66.60; 500-800 lb. \$59.25-61.80; 800-850 lb. \$59.61-85. Heifers 400-500 lb. \$50.33; 500-725 lb. \$50.66-30. Amarillo steers md. frame #1 400-500 lb. \$64.25-69.75; 500-800 lb. \$61.65; 800-800 lb. \$59-63.60; 800-950 lb. \$67.60-59.90. Dodge City steers md. frame #1 536-700 lb. \$60.03-25; 700-800 lb. \$60.10-62.10. Heifers md. frame #1 600-770 lb. \$53.90-55.80. Springfield steers md. frame #1 300-400 lb. \$60-67; 400-500 lb. \$59-66.80; 500-600 lb. \$57.60-64; 600-900 lb. \$56-63.25. Colorado steers md. frame #1 475-650 lb. \$61-67; 600-775 lb. \$57.50-63.25; 800-925 lb. \$58-60.75. Heifers md. frame #1 550-760 lb. \$58.60-69.25. Wyoming, western Nebraska and southwestern South Dakota steers md. frame #1 540-750 lb. \$60.20-62.30; 775-950 lb. \$59.40-61. Heifers md. frame #1 600-875 lb. \$51.75-67.90.

MONTANA STEERS MD. frame #1 750-800 lb. \$60-82.40. California steers md. frame #1 500-800 lb. \$58-62; 775-700 lb. \$59-62; 825-925 lb. \$57. Heifers md. frame #1 450-525 lb. \$48-51; 600-800 lb. \$52-53. Washington, Oregon and Idaho steers md. frame #1 300-400 lb. \$61-70.25; 500-600 lb. \$61-53.85; 600-900 lb. \$57-63.25. Heifers md. frame #1 300-500 lb. \$53-59; 600-800 lb. \$51-54; 600-800 lb. \$53-55.

ARIZONA SLAUGHTER STEERS mixed good and choice 2-3 1000-1025 lb. \$66.50; good with end choice 2-3 900-1100 lb. \$65-86; mostly good 2-3 900-1060 lb. \$64.50-66. Heifers good with end choice 2-3 900 lb. \$51. California slaughter steers mostly choice 2-4 1000-1125 lb. \$65-87; choice 3-4 1200 lb. \$55; mixed good and choice 2-3 975-1075 lb. \$65-86.75; good and choice #2's 1025 lb. \$64; good 2-4 950-1125 lb. \$64.50-66; Holsteins good and choice 2-3 1050-1125 lb. \$62-62.50; good 2-3 1350-1400 lb. \$60.50-82; standard with low good 1-2 1250 lb. \$58. Heifers mostly choice 2-4 900-1050 lb. \$64.50-65; mixed good and choice 2-3 925-950 lb. \$62-64; good with low choice 2-4 1025 lb. \$60; commercial to choice 2-4 heiferettes 1050 lb. \$56.50.

COLORADO SLAUGHTER STEERS good to mostly choice #3's 1050-1150 lb. \$55.50-68; mostly choice 1-3 1250-1300 lb. \$66-55.60; Holsteins \$60. Heifers good to mostly choice 2-3 1025 lb. \$64-66; 1100 lb. \$64.25. Western Kansas slaughter steers choice 2-4 1025-1200 lb. \$65.50-68; choice with end good 975-1225 lb. \$65-55.50. Heifers choice 2-4 900-1000 lb. \$63.25-65.50; choice with end good \$63-63.50. Eastern Nebraska slaughter steers good to choice 1025-1150 lb. \$65.50-68.50. Heifers choice 3-4 1000 lb. \$65-66. Idaho slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-3 900-1000 lb. \$63-64. New Mexico slaughter steers mostly choice 2-4 1050-1150 lb. \$65.50-67.50; mixed good and choice 1000-1150 lb. \$65-65.50; Holsteins \$62.75. Heifers mostly choice 2-3 900-975 lb. \$63.25-64.25; good and choice 1000-1050 lb. heiferettes \$60; mostly good 700 lb. \$62; 600-625 lb. \$63.

NEVADA, SOUTHERN SAN JOAQUIN slaughter steers mostly choice 2-4 1000-1125 lb. \$65-87; choice 3-4 1200 lb. \$66; mixed good and choice 2-3 1075 lb. \$65.50; good and choice #2's 1025 lb. \$64; Holsteins good and choice #2's 1125 lb. \$62.50; 1300-1400 lb. \$61-62; standard to good 1-2 1250 lb. \$56. Heifers mostly choice 2-4 900-1050 lb. \$64.50; good to choice 2-4 1025 lb. \$60; commercial to choice 2-4 1050 lb. \$63-63.50. Montana slaughter steers choice 2-4 1150-1250 lb. \$65.50-66; mostly choice 2-4 1050-1150 lb. \$64-65. Heifers mostly choice 2-4 950-1025 lb. \$62-64. Texas, western Oklahoma slaughter steers choice 2-3 1100-1125 lb. \$66.50; good and mostly choice 2-3 1000-1200 lb. \$65.50-66; mixed good and choice 1000-1075 lb. \$64.50-67; Holsteins \$63. Heifers mostly choice 2-3 950-975 lb. \$63.75-64; good and mostly choice 2-3 900-1000 lb. \$63-65.50; mixed good and choice 875-1000 lb. \$62.50-64; good and choice 2-4 975-1050 lb. heiferettes \$59-61; good and choice 2-6 825-850 lb. \$62.50-63.

UTAH SLAUGHTER STEERS GOOD to mostly choice 2-3 1050-1200 lb. \$65-66; mixed good and choice 1025-1150 lb. \$63.50-64.50; Holsteins \$60-61. Heifers good to mostly choice 2-3 950-1000 lb. \$64-66; mixed good and choice 900 lb. \$63.50. Wyoming, western Nebraska and southwestern South Dakota slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-3 1100-1125 lb. \$66.15-66.50. Heifers good to mostly choice 2-3 950-1000 lb. \$64.50. Washington, Oregon slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-3 1050-1150 lb. \$66-68.60; choice 2-3 900-1000 lb. \$65.50-66; choice 2-3 1000-1150 lb. \$62.25-66. Sioux Falls feeder pigs US 1-2 15-20 lb. \$15-22; 20-30 lb. \$22-30; 30-40 lb. \$23-35; 40-50 lb. \$26-42; 50-60 lb. \$26-43; 60-70 lb. \$41-47; 70-100 lb. \$46-50-50.

TEXAS CATTLE INVENTORY (Report as quoted by markets) AMARILLO LIVESTOCK AUCTION Amarillo, Texas, July 28 4,326 head received: Feeder steers, md. frame 1 200-300 lb. \$73-77; 300-400 lb. \$66-72; 400-500 lb. \$63-67.50; 500-600 lb. \$60-61.80; 700-800 lb. \$60-62; 800-900 lb. \$58.50-60.40. Md and lg. frame 1-2 200-300 lb. \$65-68; 300-400 lb. \$60.75-62.50; 400-500 lb. \$57.75-62.40; 500-600 lb. \$55.50-61. Md. and lg. frame 1 340-500 lb. \$54-57.50. Feeder heifers, md. frame 1 300-400 lb. \$54-56; 400-500 lb. \$52.75-56.50; 500-600 lb. \$52.50-53.80; 600-700 lb. \$51.75-54.20. Md. frame 1-2 301 lb. \$52.50-55.70; 301-400 lb. \$51.50-55.50; 400-500 lb. \$51.50-55.50; 500-600 lb. \$51.50-55.50; 600-700 lb. \$51.50-55.50; 700-800 lb. \$51.50-55.50; 800-900 lb. \$51.50-55.50; 900-1000 lb. \$51.50-55.50; 1000-1100 lb. \$49-53.25

TEXHOMA LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO., INC. Texhoma, Okla., July 24 3,998 head received: Feeder steers, choice 180 lb. \$76.75; 207 lb. \$74.50; 300 lb. \$85.25; 80.75; 400 lb. \$62.25-65.90; 500 lb. \$62-67.10; 600 lb. \$62.60-63.20; 700 lb. \$80.70-81.70; 800 lb. \$64.40. Feeder heifers, choice 20 lb. \$41.50-52.50; 300 lb. \$57.75; 400 lb. \$56.25-58; 500 lb. \$56.25-58; 600 lb. \$56.25-58; 700 lb. \$56.25-58; 800 lb. \$56.25-58; 900 lb. \$56.25-58; 1000 lb. \$56.25-58; 1100 lb. \$56.25-58; 1200 lb. \$56.25-58; 1300 lb. \$56.25-58; 1400 lb. \$56.25-58; 1500 lb. \$56.25-58; 1600 lb. \$56.25-58; 1700 lb. \$56.25-58; 1800 lb. \$56.25-58; 1900 lb. \$56.25-58; 2000 lb. \$56.25-58; 2100 lb. \$56.25-58; 2200 lb. \$56.25-58; 2300 lb. \$56.25-58; 2400 lb. \$56.25-58; 2500 lb. \$56.25-58; 2600 lb. \$56.25-58; 2700 lb. \$56.25-58; 2800 lb. \$56.25-58; 2900 lb. \$56.25-58; 3000 lb. \$56.25-58; 3100 lb. \$56.25-58; 3200 lb. \$56.25-58; 3300 lb. \$56.25-58; 3400 lb. \$56.25-58; 3500 lb. \$56.25-58; 3600 lb. \$56.25-58; 3700 lb. \$56.25-58; 3800 lb. \$56.25-58; 3900 lb. \$56.25-58; 4000 lb. \$56.25-58; 4100 lb. \$56.25-58; 4200 lb. \$56.25-58; 4300 lb. \$56.25-58; 4400 lb. \$56.25-58; 4500 lb. \$56.25-58; 4600 lb. \$56.25-58; 4700 lb. \$56.25-58; 4800 lb. \$56.25-58; 4900 lb. \$56.25-58; 5000 lb. \$56.25-58; 5100 lb. \$56.25-58; 5200 lb. \$56.25-58; 5300 lb. \$56.25-58; 5400 lb. \$56.25-58; 5500 lb. \$56.25-58; 5600 lb. \$56.25-58; 5700 lb. \$56.25-58; 5800 lb. \$56.25-58; 5900 lb. \$56.25-58; 6000 lb. \$56.25-58; 6100 lb. \$56.25-58; 6200 lb. \$56.25-58; 6300 lb. \$56.25-58; 6400 lb. \$56.25-58; 6500 lb. \$56.25-58; 6600 lb. \$56.25-58; 6700 lb. \$56.25-58; 6800 lb. \$56.25-58; 6900 lb. \$56.25-58; 7000 lb. \$56.25-58; 7100 lb. \$56.25-58; 7200 lb. \$56.25-58; 7300 lb. \$56.25-58; 7400 lb. \$56.25-58; 7500 lb. \$56.25-58; 7600 lb. \$56.25-58; 7700 lb. \$56.25-58; 7800 lb. \$56.25-58; 7900 lb. \$56.25-58; 8000 lb. \$56.25-58; 8100 lb. \$56.25-58; 8200 lb. \$56.25-58; 8300 lb. \$56.25-58; 8400 lb. \$56.25-58; 8500 lb. \$56.25-58; 8600 lb. \$56.25-58; 8700 lb. \$56.25-58; 8800 lb. \$56.25-58; 8900 lb. \$56.25-58; 9000 lb. \$56.25-58; 9100 lb. \$56.25-58; 9200 lb. \$56.25-58; 9300 lb. \$56.25-58; 9400 lb. \$56.25-58; 9500 lb. \$56.25-58; 9600 lb. \$56.25-58; 9700 lb. \$56.25-58; 9800 lb. \$56.25-58; 9900 lb. \$56.25-58; 10000 lb. \$56.25-58; 10100 lb. \$56.25-58; 10200 lb. \$56.25-58; 10300 lb. \$56.25-58; 10400 lb. \$56.25-58; 10500 lb. \$56.25-58; 10600 lb. \$56.25-58; 10700 lb. \$56.25-58; 10800 lb. \$56.25-58; 10900 lb. \$56.25-58; 11000 lb. \$56.25-58; 11100 lb. \$56.25-58; 11200 lb. \$56.25-58; 11300 lb. \$56.25-58; 11400 lb. \$56.25-58; 11500 lb. \$56.25-58; 11600 lb. \$56.25-58; 11700 lb. \$56.25-58; 11800 lb. \$56.25-58; 11900 lb. \$56.25-58; 12000 lb. \$56.25-58; 12100 lb. \$56.25-58; 12200 lb. \$56.25-58; 12300 lb. \$56.25-58; 12400 lb. \$56.25-58; 12500 lb. \$56.25-58; 12600 lb. \$56.25-58; 12700 lb. \$56.25-58; 12800 lb. \$56.25-58; 12900 lb. \$56.25-58; 13000 lb. \$56.25-58; 13100 lb. \$56.25-58; 13200 lb. \$56.25-58; 13300 lb. \$56.25-58; 13400 lb. \$56.25-58; 13500 lb. \$56.25-58; 13600 lb. \$56.25-58; 13700 lb. \$56.25-58; 13800 lb. \$56.25-58; 13900 lb. \$56.25-58; 14000 lb. \$56.25-58; 14100 lb. \$56.25-58; 14200 lb. \$56.25-58; 14300 lb. \$56.25-58; 14400 lb. \$56.25-58; 14500 lb. \$56.25-58; 14600 lb. \$56.25-58; 14700 lb. \$56.25-58; 14800 lb. \$56.25-58; 14900 lb. \$56.25-58; 15000 lb. \$56.25-58; 15100 lb. \$56.25-58; 15200 lb. \$56.25-58; 15300 lb. \$56.25-58; 15400 lb. \$56.25-58; 15500 lb. \$56.25-58; 15600 lb. \$56.25-58; 15700 lb. \$56.25-58; 15800 lb. \$56.25-58; 15900 lb. \$56.25-58; 16000 lb. \$56.25-58; 16100 lb. \$56.25-58; 16200 lb. \$56.25-58; 16300 lb. \$56.25-58; 16400 lb. \$56.25-58; 16500 lb. \$56.25-58; 16600 lb. \$56.25-58; 16700 lb. \$56.25-58; 16800 lb. \$56.25-58; 16900 lb. \$56.25-58; 17000 lb. \$56.25-58; 17100 lb. \$56.25-58; 17200 lb. \$56.25-58; 17300 lb. \$56.25-58; 17400 lb. \$56.25-58; 17500 lb. \$56.25-58; 17600 lb. \$56.25-58; 17700 lb. \$56.25-58; 17800 lb. \$56.25-58; 17900 lb. \$56.25-58; 18000 lb. \$56.25-58; 18100 lb. \$56.25-58; 18200 lb. \$56.25-58; 18300 lb. \$56.25-58; 18400 lb. \$56.25-58; 18500 lb. \$56.25-58; 18600 lb. \$56.25-58; 18700 lb. \$56.25-58; 18800 lb. \$56.25-58; 18900 lb. \$56.25-58; 19000 lb. \$56.25-58; 19100 lb. \$56.25-58; 19200 lb. \$56.25-58; 19300 lb. \$56.25-58; 19400 lb. \$56.25-58; 19500 lb. \$56.25-58; 19600 lb. \$56.25-58; 19700 lb. \$56.25-58; 19800 lb. \$56.25-58; 19900 lb. \$56.25-58; 20000 lb. \$56.25-58; 20100 lb. \$56.25-58; 20200 lb. \$56.25

